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## PANAMA MISSION.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1826.

The following Message from the President of the United States was yesterday communicated to the House of Representatives:

*To the House of Representatives of the United States.*

WASHINGTON, 15th March, 1826.

In compliance with the resolution of the House of the 6th ult. requesting me to cause to be laid before the House so much of the correspondence between the United States, and the new States of America or their Ministers, respecting the proposed Congress, or meeting of diplomatic Agents at Panama, and such information respecting the general character of that expected Congress as may be in my possession, and as may in my opinion be communicated without prejudice to the public interest; and also to inform the House so far as, in my opinion, the public interest may allow, in regard to what objects the Agents of the United States are expected to take part in the deliberations of that Congress.—I now transmit to the House a report from the Secretary of State, with the correspondence and information requested by the resolution.

With regard to the objects in which the Agents of the U. States are expected to take part in the deliberations of that Congress, I deem it proper to premise, that these objects did not form the only, nor even the principal motive for my acceptance of the invitation. My first and greatest inducement was, to meet in the spirit of kindness and friendship, an overture made in that spirit by three sister Republics of this hemisphere.

The great revolution in human affairs which has brought into existence nearly at the same time eight sovereign and independent nations in our own quarter of the globe, has placed the United States in a situation not less novel, and scarcely less interesting, than that in which they had found themselves by their own transition from a cluster of colonies to a nation of sovereign States. The deliverance of the Southern American Republics from the oppression under which they had been so long afflicted, was hailed with great unanimity by the people of this Union, as among the most auspicious events of the age. On the 4th of May, 1822, an act of Congress made an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for such missions to the independent nations on the American continent, as the President of the U. States might deem proper.

In exercising the authority recognised by this act, my predecessor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed, successively, Ministers Plenipotentiary to the Republics of Colombia, Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Mexico. Unwilling to raise among the fraternity of freedom questions of precedency & etiquette, which even the European monarchs had of late found it necessary in a great measure to discard, he despatched these Ministers to Colombia, Buenos-Ayres, and Chili, without exacting from those Republics, as by the ancient principles of political primogeniture he might have done, that the compliment of a Plenipotentiary Mission should have been paid *first* by them to the U. States.

The instructions prepared under this direction to Mr. Anderson, the first of our ministers to the Southern continent, contain at much length the general principles upon which he thought it desirable that our relations, political and commercial, with these our new neighbors should be established for their benefit and ours, and that of the future ages of our posterity. A copy of so much of these instructions as relates to these general subjects is among the papers now transmitted to the House. Similar instructions were furnished to the ministers appointed to Buenos-Ayres, Chili, and Mexico; and the system of social intercourse which it was the purpose of those missions to establish from the first opening of our diplomatic relations with those rising nations, is the most effective exposition of the principles upon which the invitation to the Congress of Panama has been accepted by me, as well as of the objects of negociation at that meeting in which it was expected that our Plenipotentiaries should take part.

The House will perceive that even at the date of these instructions, the first treaties between some of the Southern Republics had been concluded, by which they had stipulated among themselves this diplomatic assembly at Panama. And it will be seen with what caution, so far as it might concern the policy of the United States, and, at the same time, with what frankness and good will towards those nations, he gave countenance to their design of inviting the U. S. to this high assembly, for consultation upon *American interests*. It was not considered a conclusive reason for declining this invitation, that the proposal of assembling such a Congress had not first been made by ourselves. It had sprung from the urgent, immediate, and momentary common interests of the great communities struggling for independence, and, as it were, quickening into life. From them, the proposition to us appeared respectful and friendly; from us to them it could scarcely have been made, without exposing ourselves to suspicions of purposes of ambition, if not of domination, more suited to rouse resistance and excite distrust, than to conciliate favor and friendship.—The first and paramount principle upon which it was deemed wise and just to lay the corner stone of all our future relations with them was *disinterestedness*: the next, was cordial good-will to them; the third was a claim of fair and equal reciprocity. Under these impressions, when the invitation was formally and earnestly given, had it even been doubtful whether *any* of the objects proposed for consideration and discussion at the Congress, were such as that immediate and important interests of the United States would be affected by the issue, I should nevertheless have determined, so far as it depended upon me, to have accepted the invitation; and to have appointed ministers to attend the meeting.—The proposal itself implied that the Republics by whom it was made, *believed*, that important interests of ours, or of theirs, rendered our attendance there desirable. They had given us notice that, in the novelty of their situation, and in the spirit of deference to our experience, they would be pleased to have the benefit of our friendly counsel. To meet the temper with which this proposal was made with a cold repulse, was not thought congenial to that warm interest in their welfare, with which the People and Government of the Union had hitherto gone hand in hand through the whole progress of their revolution. To insult them by a refusal of their overture, and then inviting them to a similar assembly, to be called by ourselves, was an expedient which never presented itself to the mind. I would have sent ministers to the meeting had it been merely to give them such advice as they might have desired even with reference to *their own* interests, not involving ours. I would have sent them, had it been merely to explain and set forth to them our reasons for *declining* any proposal of specific measures to which they might desire our concurrence, but which we might deem incompatible with our interests or our duties. In the intercourse between nations, Temper is a missionary perhaps more powerful than talent. Nothing was ever lost by kind treatment; nothing can be gained by sullen repulses and aspiring pretensions.

But objects of the highest importance, not only to the future welfare of the whole human race, but bearing directly upon the special interests of this Union, *will* engage the deliberations of the Congress of Panama, whether we are represented there or not. Others, if we are represented, may be offered by our Plenipotentiaries for consideration, having in view both those great results—our own interests, & the improvement of the condition of man upon earth. It may be, that in the lapse of many centuries, no other opportunity so favorable will be presented to the Government of the U. States, to subserve the benevolent purposes of Divine Providence, to dispense the promised blessings of the Redeemer of mankind; to promote the prevalence, in future ages, of Peace on Earth, and Good will to man, as will now be placed in their power, by participating in the deliberations of this Congress.

Among the topics enumerated in official papers, published by the Republic of Colombia, and adverted to in the correspondence now communicated to the House, as intended to be presented for discussion at Panama, there is scarcely one in which the *result* of the meeting will not deeply affect the interests of the United States. Even those in which the Belligerent States alone will take an active part, will have a powerful effect upon the state of our relations with the American, and probably with the principal European States. Were it merely that we might be correctly and speedily informed of the proceedings of the Congress, and of the progress and issue of their negociations, I should hold it advisable that we should have an accredited agency with them, placed in such confidential relations with the other members as would ensure the authenticity, and the safe and early transmission of its Reports.

Of the same enumerated topics, are the preparation of a Manifesto, setting forth to the world the justice of their cause, and the relations they desire to hold with other Christian Powers; and to form a Convention of Navigation and Commerce, applicable both to the Confederated States and their Allies.

It will be within the recollection of the House, that, immediately after the close of the War of our Independence, a measure, closely analogous to this Congress of Panama, was adopted by the Congress of our Confederation, and for purposes of precisely the same character.—Three Commissioners, with Plenipotentiary powers, were appointed to negotiate Treaties of Amity, Navigation and Commerce, with all the principal powers of Europe. They met, and resided for that purpose about one year at Paris; and the only result of their negotiations at that time, was the first Treaty between the United States and Prussia, memorable in the diplomatic annals of the world, and precious as a monument of the principles, in relation to Commerce and Maritime Warfare, with which our country entered upon her career, as a member of that great family of independent nations. This Treaty, prepared in conformity with the instructions of the American Plenipotentiaries, consecrated three fundamental principles of the foreign intercourse which the Congress of that period were desirous of establishing. First, equal reciprocity and the mutual stipulation of the privileges of the most favored nation, in the commercial exchanges of Peace.—Secondly, the abolition of private war upon the ocean; and, thirdly, restrictions favorable to Neutral Commerce, upon Belligerent practices, with regard to contraband of war, and blockades. A painful—it may be said a calamitous experience, of more than forty years, has demonstrated the deep importance of these same principles to the peace and prosperity of this nation, and to the welfare of all Maritime States, and has illustrated the profound wisdom with which they were assumed as cardinal points of the policy of the Union.

At that time, in the infancy of their political existence, under the influence of those principles of liberty and of right, so congenial to the cause in which they had just fought and triumphed, they were able but to obtain the sanction of one great and philosophical, though absolute sovereign of Europe, to their liberal and enlightened principles. They could obtain no more. Since then, a political hurricane has gone over three-fourths, of the civilized portions of the earth; the desolation of which, it may with confidence be expected, is passing away leaving at least the American atmosphere purified and refreshed. And now, at this propitious moment, the new-born nations of this hemisphere, assembling, by their Representatives, at the Isthmus, between its two Continents, to settle the principles of their future international intercourse with other nations, and with us:—ask, in this great exigency, for our advice, upon those very fundamental maxims, which we, from our cradle, had first proclaimed, and partially succeeded to introduce into the code of National Law.

Without recurring to that total prostration of all neutral and commercial rights, which marked the progress of the late European Wars, and which finally involved the United States in them; and, adverting only to our political relations with these American nations, it is observable, that, while, in all other respects, those relations have been uniformly, and without exception, of the most friendly and mutually satisfactory character; the only causes of difference and dissention between us and them, which ever have arisen, originated in those never-failing fountains of discord and irritation, discriminations of commercial favor towards other nations, licentious privateers, and paper blockades. I cannot, without doing injustice to the Republics of Buenos Ayres and Colombia, forbear to acknowledge the candid and conciliatory spirit, with which they have repeatedly yielded to our friendly representations and remonstrances on these subjects. In repealing discriminative laws, which operated to our disadvantage, and in revoking the commissions of their privateers—to which Colombia has added the magnanimity of making reparation for unlawful captures by some of her cruisers, and of assenting, in the midst of War, to Treaty stipulations, favorable to neutral navigation.—But the recurrence of these occasions of complaint has rendered the renewal of the discussion which result in the removal of them necessary, while, in the mean time, injuries are sustained by merchants and other individuals of the United States, which cannot be repaired, and the remedy lingers in overtaking the pernicious operation of the mischief. The settlement of general principles, pervading with equal efficacy all the American States, can alone put an end to these evils, and can alone be accomplished at the proposed Assembly.

If it be true that the noblest treaty of peace ever mentioned in history, is that by which the Carthagemans were bound to abolish the practice of sacrificing their own children, *because it was stipulated in favor of human nature*, I cannot exaggerate to myself the unfading glory with which these United States will go forth in the memory of future ages, if, by their friendly counsel, by their moral influence, by the power of argument and persuasion, alone, they can prevail upon the American Nations at Panama, to stipulate, by general agreement among themselves, and so far as any of them may be concerned, the perpetual abolition of private war upon the ocean. And if we cannot yet flatter ourselves that this may be accomplished, as advances towards it, the establishment of the principle that the friendly flag shall cover the cargo, the curtailment of contraband of war, and the proscription of fictitious paper blockades, engagements which, we may reasonably hope, will not prove impracticable, will, if successfully inculcated, redound proportionably to our honor, and drain the fountain of many a future war.

The late President of the United States, in his message to Congress, of the 2d of December 1823, while announcing the negotiation then pending with Russia, relating to the North-West Coast of this continent, observed that the occasion of the discussions, to which that incident had given, rise, had been taken, "for asserting as a principle, in "which the rights and interests of "the United States were involved, "that the American continents, by "the free and independent condition which they had assumed and "maintained, were thenceforward "not to be considered as subjects "for future colonization by any European power." The principle had first been assumed in that negotiation with Russia. It rested upon a course of reasoning equally simple and conclusive. With the exception of the existing European colonies, which it was in no wise intended to disturb, the two continents consisted of several sovereign and independent nations, whose territories covered their whole surface.—By this their independent condition, the United States enjoyed the right of commercial intercourse with every part of their possessions. To attempt the establishment of a colony, in those possessions, would be to usurp, to the exclusion of others, a commercial intercourse which was the common possession of all. It could not be done without encroaching upon existing rights of the United States. The Government of Russia has never disputed these positions, nor manifested the slighest dissatisfaction at their having been taken. Most of the new American Republics have declared their entire assent to them, and they now propose, among the subjects of consultation at Panama, to take into consideration the means of making effectual the assertion of that principle, as well as the means of resisting interference from abroad, with the domestic concerns of the American Governments.

In alluding to these means, it would be obviously premature, at this time, to anticipate that which is offered merely as matter for consultation; or to pronounce upon those measures which have been or may be suggested. The purpose of this government is to concur in none which would import hostility to Europe, or justly excite resentment in any of her States. Should it be deemed advisable to contract any

conventional engagement on this topic, our views would extend no further than to a mutual pledge of the parties to the compact to maintain the principle in application to its own territory, and to permit no colonial lodgments or establishments, of European jurisdiction, upon its own soil; and with respect to the obtrusive interference from abroad, if its future character may be inferred from that which has been, and, perhaps, still is, exercised in more than one of the new States, a joint declaration of its character, and exposure of it to the world, may be probably all that the occasion would require. Whether the United States should or should not be parties to such a declaration, may justly form a part of the deliberation. That there is an evil to be remedied, needs little insight into the secret History of late years to know; and that this remedy may best be concerted at the Panama meeting deserves at least the experiment of consideration.

A concert of measures having reference to the more effectual abolition of the African slave trade, and the consideration of the light in which the political condition of the Island of Hayti is to be regarded, are also among the subjects mentioned by the minister from the republic of Colombia, as believed to be suitable for deliberations at the Congress. The failure of the negotiations with that Republic, undertaken during the late administration, for the suppression of that trade, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, indicates the expediency of listening with respectful attention to propositions which may contribute to the accomplishment of the great end which was the purpose of that resolution, while the result those negotiations will serve as admonition to abstain from pledging this government to any arrangement which might be expected to fail of obtaining the advice and consent of the Senate, by a constitutional majority, to its ratification.

Whether the political condition of the Island of Hayti, shall be brot at all into discussion at the meeting, may be a question for preliminary advisement. There are in the political constitution of government of that people, circumstances which have hitherto forbidden the acknowledgment of them by the government of the United States as sovereign & independent. Additional reasons for withholding that acknowledgment have recently been seen in their acceptance of a nominal sovereignty by the *grant* of a foreign Prince, under conditions equivalent to the concession by them of exclusive commercial advantages to one nation, adapted altogether to the state of colonial vassalage, and retaining little of independence but the name. Our Plenipotentiaries will be instructed to present these views to the assembly at Panama: and should they not be concurred in, to decline acceding to any arrangement which may be proposed on different principles.

The condition of the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, is of deeper import, and more immediate bearing upon the present interests and future prospects of our Union. The correspondence herewith transmitted will show how earnestly it has engaged the attention of this government. The invasion of both the Islands by those united forces of Mexico and Colombia, is avowedly among the objects to be matured by the belligerent states at Panama.—The convulsions to which, from the peculiar composition of their population, they would be liable in the event of such an invasion, and the danger therefrom resulting, of their falling ultimately into the hands of some European power, other than Spain, will not admit of our looking at the consequences to which the Congress at Panama may lead, with indifference. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon this topic, or to say more than that all our efforts in reference to this interest, will be to preserve the existing state of things; the tranquility of the islands, and the peace and security of their inhabitants.

And lastly, the Congress of Panama is believed to present a fair occasion for urging upon all the new nations of the South, the just and liberal principles of Religious Liberty, not by any interference whatever in their internal concerns, but by claiming for our citizens, whose occupations or interests may call them to occasional residence in their territories, the inestimable privilege of worshiping their Creator according to the dictates of their own consciences. This privilege, sanctioned by the customary law of Nations, and secured by Treaty stipulations, in numerous national compacts; secured even to our own citizens in the treaties with Colombia, and with the Federation of Central America, is yet to be obtained in the other South American States, and Mexico. Existing prejudices are still struggling against it, which may perhaps, be more successfully combated at this general meeting, than at the separate seats of government of each Republic.

I can scarcely deem it otherwise than superfluous, to observe, that the assembly will be, in its nature, Diplomatic, and not Legislative: that nothing can be transacted there obligatory upon any one of the States to be represented at the meeting, unless with the express concurrence of its own Representatives, nor even then, but subject to the ratification of its constitutional authority at home. The faith of the United States to foreign Powers, cannot otherwise be pledged. I shall, indeed, in the first place, consider the Assembly as merely *consultative*; and although the Plenipotentiaries of the United States will be empowered to receive and refer to the consideration of their government any proposition from the other parties to the meeting, they will be authorized to conclude nothing unless subject to the definitive sanction of this government in all its constitutional forms. It has, therefore, seemed to me unnecessary to insist that every object to be discussed at the meeting should be specified with the precision of a judicial sentence, or enumerated with the exactness of a mathematical demonstration. The purpose of the meeting itself, is to deliberate upon the great and common *interests* of several new and neighboring nations.—If the measure is new, and without precedent, so is the situation of the parties to it. That the purposes of the meeting are somewhat indefinite, far from being an objection to it, is among the cogent reasons for its adoption. It is not the establishment of principles of intercourse with one, but with seven or eight nations at once. That, before they have had the means of exchanging ideas, and of communicating with one another, in common, upon these topics, they should have definitively settled and arranged them in concert, is to require that the effect should precede the cause. It is to exact, as a preliminary to the meeting, that for the accomplishment of which the meeting itself is designed.

Among the inquiries which were thought entitled to consideration, before the determination was taken to accept the invitation, was, that whether the measure might not have a tendency to change the policy hitherto invariably pursued by the United States, of avoiding all entangling alliances, and all unnecessary foreign connections.

Mindful of the advice given by the father of our country in his farewell address, that the great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible, and faithfully adhering to the spirit of that admonition, I cannot overlook the reflection, that the counsel of Washington, in this instance, like all the counsels of wisdom, was founded upon the circumstances in which our country, and the world around us, were situated, at the time when it was given.—That the reason assigned by him for his advice were, that Europe had a set of primary interests, which to us had none, or a very remote relation. That hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which were essentially foreign to our concerns. That our *detached* and *distant* situation invited and enabled us to pursue a different course. That by our union and rapid growth, with an efficient government, the period was not far distant when we might defy material injury from external annoyance; when we might take such an attitude as would cause our neutrality to be respected; and, with reference to belligerent nations, might choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, should counsel.

Compare our situation and the circumstances of that time with those of the present day, and what, from the very words of Washington then, would be his counsels to his countrymen now? Europe has still her set of primary interests, with which we have little or a remote relation. Our distant and detached situation with reference to Europe, remains the same. But we were then the only independent nation of this hemisphere, and we were surrounded by European colonies, with the greater part of which we had no more intercourse than with the inhabitants of another planet. Those colonies have now been transformed into eight independent nations, extending to our very borders. Seven of them Republics like ourselves; with whom we have an immensely growing commercial, and *must* have, and have already, important political connexions. With reference to whom, our situation is neither distant nor detached. Whose political principles and systems of government, congenial with our own, must and will have an action and counteraction upon us and ours, to which we cannot be indifferent if we would. The rapidity of our growth, and the consequent increase of our strength, has more than realized the anticipations of this admirable political legacy. Thirty years have nearly elapsed since it was written, and in the interval, our population, our wealth, our territorial extension, our power, physical and moral, has nearly trebled. Reasoning upon this state of things from the sound and judicious principles of Washington, and must we not say, that the period which he predicted as then not far off, has arrived? That *America* has a set of primary interests, which have none, or a remote, relation to Europe. That the interference of Europe, therefore, in those concerns, should be spontaneously withheld by her upon the same principle that we have never interfered with hers; and that if she should interfere, as she may, by measures which may have a great and dangerous recoil upon ourselves, we might be called, in defence of our own altars and firesides, to take an attitude which would cause our neutrality to be respected, and choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

The acceptance of this invitation, therefore, far from conflicting with the counsel of the policy of Washington, is directly deducible from, and conformable to it. Nor is it less conformable to the views of my immediate predecessor, as declared in his annual message to Congress of the 2d of December, 1823, to which I have already adverted, and to an important passage of which I invite the attention of the House. "The citizens of the United States," said he, "cherish sentiments the most friendly in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellow men on that (the European) side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded, or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries, make preparation for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere, we are, of necessity, more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the Allied Powers is essentially different, in this respect, from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments—and to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the amicable relations subsisting between the United States and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner, their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States. In the war between those new governments and Spain, we declared our neutrality at the time of our recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur, which, in the judgment of the competent authorities of this Government, shall make a corresponding change on the part of the United States indispensable to their security.

To the question which may be asked, whether this meeting, and the principles which may be adjusted & settled by it as rules of intercourse between the American nations, may not give umbrage to the Holy League of European Powers, or offence to Spain, it is deemed a sufficient answer, that our attendance at Panama can give no *just cause* of umbrage or offence to either; and that the U. States will stipulate nothing there which can give such cause. Here the right of inquiry into our purposes and measures must stop. The Holy League of Europe itself was formed without inquiring of the United States whether it would or would not give umbrage to them. The fear of giving umbrage to the Holy League of Europe was urged as a motive for denying to the American nations the acknowledgement of their independence. That it would be viewed by Spain as hostility to her, was not only urged, but directly declared by herself. The Congress, and Administration, of that day consulted their rights and duties, and not their fears, fully determined to give no needless displeasure to any foreign power, the United States can estimate the probability of their giving it only the right by which any foreign state could have to take it from their measures. Neither the representation of the U. S. at Panama, nor any measure to which their assent may be yielded there, will give to the Holy League, or any of its members, nor to Spain, the right to take offence. For the rest, the U. States must still, as heretofore, take counsel from their duties rather than their fears.

Such are the objects in which it is expected that the Plenipotentiaries of the U. S. when commissioned to attend the meeting at the Isthmus, will take part; and such are the motives and purposes with which the invitation of the three Republics was accepted. It was, however, as the House will perceive from the correspondence, accepted only upon condition that the nomination of Commissioners for the mission should receive the advice and consent of the Senate. The concurrence of the House to the measure, by the appropriations necessary for carrying it into effect, is a like subject to its free determination, and indispensable to the fulfilment of the intention.

That the Congress at Panama will accomplish all, or even any of the transcendant benefits to the human race, which warmed the conceptions of its first proposer, it were, perhaps, indulging too sanguine a forecast of events to promise. It is, in its nature, a measure speculative and experimental. The blessing of Heaven may turn it to the account of human improvement. Accidents unforeseen, & mischances not to be anticipated, may baffle all its high purposes, and disappoint its fairest expectations. But the design is great, is benevolent, is humane. It looks to the melioration of the condition of man. It is congenial with that spirit which prompted our declaration of independence, which inspired the preamble to our first Treaty with France; which dictated our first Treaty with Prussia, and the instructions under which it was negociated, which filled the hearts, and fired the souls of the immortal founders of our Revolution.

With this unrestricted exposition of the motives by which I have been governed in this transaction, as well as of the objects to be discussed, and of the ends, if possible, to be attained by our Representation at the proposed Congress, I submit the propriety of an appropriation to the candid consideration and enlightened patriotism of the Legislature.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

*From the National Journal.*

## 19th Congress...1st Session.

MONDAY, March 20.—In the House of Representatives on Friday a long and very interesting message was received from the President of the United States, in relation to the Mission to Panama.—A message was also received, recommending an appropriation to defray the expenses of the mission; which was referred to the committee on Ways and Means. A Bill was reported from the committee on Naval Affairs, to provide for an additional naval force for the protection of our trade to Brazil. A Bill was reported from the Committee on Public Buildings, by Mr. *Van Rensselaer*, making an appropriation for the Capitol, the grounds round it, and the completion of the East room in the President's House. The House went into Committee on the Massachusetts claim, on motion of Mr. *Dwight*, of Mass. but afterwards rose and reported progress, with an understanding that the committee should sit again on that subject on Friday next. The House was engaged during the residue of the day in passing through Committee two bills in relation to Land Claims. Mr. *Newton*, of Virginia, laid on the table a resolution inquiring as to the propriety of dry docks for the preservation, repair and use of the Navy. Resolutions were offered, by Mr. *Bartlett*, of N. H. on the subject of extending the pavements of the city; by Mr. *Henry*, of Kentucky, relative to the disposal of lands on which there are Gold and silver mines; by Mr. *Worms* of Maryland, relative to a change in the laws of naturalization, so as to allow the right to any person who may prove a prior residence of five years in the country, although he may have omitted to have made a declaration of his intention. Mr. *Moore*, of Kentucky, introduced a joint resolutions relative to the powers exercised by the Supreme Court of the United States, in relation to executions in Kentucky, which were read twice.—On motion of Mr. *Stewart*, of Pennsylvania, the Secretary of War was called on for information relative to the organization of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, their adequacy to perform the duties now imposed on them.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, Mr. MERCER, of Virginia, from the Select Committee to whom that part of the message of the President which relates to an Observatory was referred, reported a Bill to establish an Observatory in the District of Columbia. The bills to extend the Charters of Georgetown and Alexandria, passed through Committee, and were ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

Some other private bills went through Committee; one of which, for the relief of W. L. D. Ewing, was laid on the table for the present. This is the case of the Receiver of Public Money in Illinois, who lost a considerable sum belonging to the United States, by the robbery of the Bank at Vendalia.

TUESDAY, March. 21.—In the Senate yesterday four resolutions were submitted; two by Mr. *Holmes*, relative to certain proceedings of the Legislative Council of Florida; one by Mr. *Hayne*, for an inquiry to provide a Law Library for the use of the Supreme Court, and the other by Mr. *Reed*, for an inquiry into the expediency of authorizing the Courts of the United States to issue process, both civil and criminal, and to cause the same to be executed against persons resident upon lands occupied by the Indians within the territorial limits of any state. The appropriation bill for the Military service was ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the subject of the Michigan election was discussed in Committee of the Whole, but without coming to any decision. The report of the Committee of Elections is in favor of the sitting delegate, and a motion is before the Committee of the Whole, to amend that report so as to render the election altogether void. Mr. *Wright*, of Ohio, laid a resolution on the table, calling on the President for information, whether any measures have been taken to improve the navigation over the sand bars in the Ohio river. Mr. *Hayden*, of New-York, laid a resolution on the table, providing that no motion for adjournment shall be in order, for the residue of the session, until 4 o'clock. On motion of Mr. *Hugunin*, of New-York, the subject of a reduction of certain fees to collectors of the customs, was referred to the Committee on Commerce. On motion of Mr. *Allen*, of Mass. the Committee on the Militia had the subject of instructing the officers of the militia referred to it. The expediency of disposing of certain tracts of public lands in Ohio, was on motion of Mr. Wright of Ohio, referred to the consideration of the Committee on Public Lands. It was also referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, on the motion of Mr. *Lawrence*, of Pennsylvania, to provide for the trial of certain causes in the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

Mr. *Hugunin*, of New-York, presented yesterday, a concurrent petition in behalf of a meeting of officers of the late war, held in the Assembly Chamber, in the City of Albany, on the 18th February, 1826, praying that land may be granted them by the Government for their services.

WEDNESDAY, March 22.—In the Senate, yesterday, the bill making appropriation for the Military service was read the third time and passed. The greater part of the day was passed in Executive business.

The subject of adjournment was for a short time before the House of Representatives, yesterday, but without leading to any definite result, the subject being postponed until Monday next, on motion of Mr. *Webster*. Mr. *Webster* intimated his intention to bring forward the Bankrupt bill; and it was also intimated that the difference between the State of Georgia and the government of the United States: The Panama mission: and the condition of the Indians, would be "speech-making" subjects, which would be acted on during the residue of the session. Together with the subject of adjournment, a resolution, proposed by Mr. *Wright* of Ohio, relative to the creation of a joint committee to report the state of the business before the

was also postponed until Monday. From the strength of the minority on the question of postponement, it is evident the House begins to feel a serious disposition to think of adjournment. The House subsequently went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when the subject of the Amendments of the Constitution was again discussed, by Mr. *Isacks* of Tennessee, and Mr. *Lecompte* of Kentucky, both in favor of the resolutions to amend.

THURSDAY, March 23.—In the Senate, a resolution was transferred from the Executive to the Legislative Journal, denying to the President of the U. States the power or the right to appoint Ambassadors or other public ministers, but with the advice and consent of the Senate, except when vacancies may happen in the recess of Congress. The bill to secure the accountability of public officers and others, was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading.

The House of Representatives was principally engaged, yesterday, in the discussion of the amendment of the Constitution, when Mr. *Mitchell*, of South-Carolina, addressed the Committee against the resolutions of his colleague, & Mr. *Mitchell*, of Tennessee, in favor of them. On motion of Mr. *J. S. Barbour*, of Virginia, the committee then rose. A motion had previously been made by Mr. *Sloane*, Chairman of the Committee of Elections, to take up the subject of the Michigan Election; but it being suggested by Mr. *Buchanan*, of Pennsylvania, that it was expected the constitutional question might be determined in the course of this week, the House refused to sustain any motion which would interfere with it. Mr. *Tattnall*, of Georgia, laid a resolution on the table, calling on the War Department to furnish certain information relative to the Engineer Corps. The subject of erecting tollgates on the Cumberland Road was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals. A bill was reported, authorising the Corporation of Georgetown to erect a bridge over the Potomac, at Georgetown.

FRIDAY, March 24.—In the Senate, a bill was introduced to abolish imprisonment for debt. The bill making appropriations for the Indian Department, and the bill to secure the accountability of public officers and others, were passed. The bill allowing fees to the District Attorney of Missouri; the bill confirming the supplementary report of the Commissioners in the Western District; the bill on the subject of affording relief to the purchasers of public lands in the State of Alabama; and the bill altering the time of holding the District Court in the Western District of Pennsylvania, were all ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House of Representatives yesterday resumed, in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, the discussion of the Amendments of the Constitution, when Mr. *Weems*, of Maryland, and Mr. *J. S. Barbour*, of Virginia, delivered their sentiments in favor of the propositions. Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Barbour, the Committee rose before he had finished his argument. A bill was reported by the Select Committee for the relief of Mr. Monroe, the Ex-President, granting him somewhat above $15,000, with about sixteen years interest. Mr. *J. Johnson*, of Kentucky, offered a resolution respecting a National Armory in that state, on which he spoke until, the hour allotted to resolutions having elapsed, his remarks were interrupted by the Speaker. Some private bills were afterwards taken up in Committee, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-day.

SATURDAY, March 25.—In the Senate, the several bills ordered to a third reading on Thursday, were yesterday passed and sent to the House of Representatives. Mr. *Benton* obtained leave to bring in a bill for the relief of Don Carlos Delault Delassus, and submitted some interesting remarks in support of it. The bill for the relief of the company of Rangers commanded by Capt. James Bigger, was ordered to a third reading.

The business before the House yesterday was entirely of a private character. Mr. *Johnson* finished his remarks on the resolution which he had offered on the preceding day, which we are obliged to postpone till Monday. A Bill for the relief of Isaac Pool gave rise to some brief discussion, which terminated in the rejection of the bill. An unsuccessful attempt was made to resume the discussion of the constitutional amendments.

The Proceedings of the House were suspended for about fifteen minutes, by a violent storm of wind and rain, which beat in a great part of the large window immediately behind the chair of the Speaker, and carried away the flags from the top of the Capitol.

## EXPEDITION AGAINST CUBA.

The Editor of the Boston Centinel has conversed with a gentleman, recently from Carthagena, who informed him that an expedition from thence against Cuba, was then generally considered as certain; that preparations for it, on a large scale, had been made, and that a large body of troops, to be employed in it, had arrived from Peru, and that others were expected; that he saw many of these troops, mostly natives of Indian complexion; and that they appeared hardy and soldier like; and that *American*, as well as other vessels, were chartered for their transportation. It was the general belief at Carthagena, that the conquest of Cuba would not be difficult, and that a large proportion of the islanders would join the Colombians on their landing. The great question among those in Cuba, who are adverse to the exisiting government of Spain, is, will the Colombians, if they conquer, alter the condition of their slaves? If emancipation was to be the effect of conquest, says the informant of the Centinel, the most deplorable results are anticipted by the Cubeans.


# Elizabeth-City:

## Saturday, April 1, 1826


Divine service will be performed in the Court-House to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

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We have devoted a large portion of our columns this week to the Message of the President of the United States to the House of Representatives, setting forth the reasons on which he deemed it advisable to accept the invitation to send Ministers to the Congress at Panama.—It is a plain statement of the views of President Adams, and will doubtless be read with interest and pleasure by every American; and it must, we think, remove all doubt from the mind of every candid dispassionate man concerning the expediency and absolute necessity of accepting this friendly invitation. We can scarcely open a paper that we do not see remarks approving of this measure as one fraught with no evil consequences, and as comporting with the dignity and high character which these United States maintain among the nations of the earth. The only objection that can be raised, is, that Congress did not act upon it sooner.

The injunction of secrecy has been removed and the whole proceedings of the Senate on this subject have been published, but they are too lengthy for the limits of a weekly journal.

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Mr. Green who arrived here a few days since, informs us that the schr. *Release* of Currituck, Josiah Jones, master, which sailed from this port laden with corn by John A. Shaw & Co. bound to Wilmington, was cast away on the 10th ult. on Bouge Bar. The vessel is considerably injured and will not be got off without difficulty—the cargo nearly all lost and not insured.

Mr. G. also states that he understood at Ocracock on his passage here that the schr. George Pickett of this port Jeremiah Etheredge, master, laden with lumber and bound to the W. Indies had foundered at sea, and that the captain and crew had been taken from the wreck and carried in to New-York by some vessel bound there.

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We understand several runaway negroes lately armed and associated themselves together in Perquimans county and shot at some men while travelling the public road, besides committing numerous other depredations; upon which the militia were ordered out to take them; they came up with two of them near Bennett's Creek, in Gates county, and fired upon them, one of whom they killed, the other made his escape, tho' severely wounded, as they traced him a considerable distance by the blood.

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We perceive by a New-York paper that a man has been arrested in Albany as an accomplice in the late mail robbery calling his name *George W. Smith*.—A man by that name robbed a young gentleman in this place some time since by the name of Dowdney who came here from Savannah with a considerable sum of money for the purpose of purchasing a cargo of corn. *Query*—May not this be the same?

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The weather has been very changeable here for the last week. We have had several severe frosts which we fear will destroy the fruit, and materially injure the wheat crops, as they were far advanced towards maturity by the mild weather we have had.

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The Polly & Eliza arrived 22nd ult. at New-York, left Carthagena the 1st. A passenger informs that advices from Lima to the 27th Dec. stated that the Castle remained in the possession of Rodil. About 5000 troops of Bolivar's army had reached Panama, and more were on the way from Peru.

The select committee to whom had been referred the accounts of the late President MONROE, have reported a bill in his favor. The principal and interest of the sum reported will amount to about $30,000.

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*The Greeks.*—By yesterday's mail we have received intelligence of an important victory obtained by this people over their merciless oppressors at Missilonghi, but have no room now for particulars.

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Wm. B. Lawton, jailor of Norfolk was thrown from a horse on Tuesday last and killed.

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It is said in the Mobile Mercantile Advertiser, that a letter from Claiborne announces the appointment by Governor MURPHY, of *Israel Pickens*, as Senator to Congress from Alabama, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. *Chambers*.

The Charleston Gazette mentions, as an evidence of the forwardness of the season, that green peas were in the market of that city on the 11th inst.

Capt. BROWN, of the ship Fame, from Valparaiso, arrived at New-York on Saturday, states that the Chilean squadron, consisting of seven men of war, and a number of transports, with 3,500 troops under the command of the Supreme Director, FREIRE, sailed from that port on the 25th of November, on an expedition against the Spaniards at Chiloe.

The Chatham Theatre in New-York was sold last week by the executors of the late Mr. Barrere, to Mr. Janeway, for forty-five thousand dollars cash. Mr. Wallack has taken a lease of the premises and fixtures, and will open it immediately.

The drawing of the Oxford Academy Lottery, took place on Wednesday the 15th inst. when the following Numbers were drawn from the Wheel, viz:

5, 4, 24, 32, 35.

No. 5, 4, 24, the Capital Prize of Twenty Thousand Dollars—5, 24, 4, Fifteen Thousand Dollars, and 4, 5, 24, Ten Thousand Dollars.

*Warrenton Reporter.*

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We regret exceedingly to have to record a disastrous accident which happened on Monday night last, to the Mail Stage, which runs from this place to Fayetteville; and we regret it the more, on account of the individual loss, which the public spirited and indefatigable contractors on this line, the Messrs. Mallett, have sustained. The particulars connected with this unfortunate occurrence, are, we learn, as follows. On the evening above mentioned, about eight o'clock when within 3 miles of Averasboro' where the horses are changed, the Driver stopped to water, and there being no passengers, was compelled to leave them alone, whilst he supplied them with water, from a little distance, with a bucket. He was thus engaged, when some imprudent traveller, in a crazy vehicle, came up behind the stage, cracking his whip, and before the Driver could reach his horses, they became frightened and started to run, and his attempts to check them were ineffectual. They kept the road to Averasboro', but instead of stopping at the stage house, they continued their course, to the ferry on Cape Fear, about a mile from town. With unabated speed, they dashed down the steep descent and plunged into the river where the water was upwards of twenty feet in depth. The stage, with two mails, and four remarkably fine horses, immediately sunk and when the inhabitants of the town who had followed in pursuit, arrived, not a vestage of the stage or horses was to be seen. We understand, that with the dawn next morning, the neighboring inhabitants repaired to the river, and commenced a most diligent search for the lost mails. They were so far successful as to recover the large mail, which they found about half a mile from where the stage went down, where it had been carried by the force of the current, the curtains of the stage being up. The small mail, which is opened at the intermediate offices between Petersburg and Fayetteville, has not yet been found. Whether its contents are valuable we do not know, one gentleman however, of this city, had $800 in it, the right and title to which rather than contest with the "wide waste of waters" he has sold to more adventurous spirits for $500. It is expected that this mail will be recovered. It is perhaps unnecessary to add, that the horses were all drowned.—[*Raleigh Register.*

*Beware of Counterfeits.*—Having lately seen a counterfeit $5 note of the State Bank of N. C. so well executed that a careless observer would not hesitate to take it, we have obtained the following description of the different denominations of counterfeit notes on that bank, by attending to which, they may readily be detected.

$2 Notes, purporting to have been issued at the Principal Bank at Raleigh, payable to R'd Smith, filled up with bad ink, which has turned brown.

$5 and $20 Notes, purporting to have been issued at the Branch Bank in Newbern, and made payable to H. Collins. There is no such payee as H. Collins in any genuine bill, but some are made payable to *Jos.* Collins. The name Collins, and the word Newbern, are badly written.—In other respects, the execution is pretty good.

$10 Notes of the Principal Bank at Raleigh, payable to H. Porter, filled up in good hand writing, but with very indifferent ink. These notes are well executed.—[*Fay. Obs.*

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*Condition of Cuba.*—We understand says the Enquirer, from a gentleman who has enjoyed the best opportunities of conversing with the most intelligent classes of the Island, that the great body of the population, (viz. the proprietors of estates and slaves,) are anxious for a separation from the mother country; that they have no hopes of establishing their independence except by the assistance of the South American States; and that they are apprehensive of calling in their aid, lest these states should carry with them a "proclamation of negro emancipation in the van." Even should the invasion not be accompanied by emancipation of their slaves, they are afraid it may be succeeded by that result. The States of South America, on the other hand, are anxious on account of their own protection, to give independence to Cuba; but they are desirous of carrying with them their own principles of emancipation.—Unless some assurance can be given to allay the apprehensions of the people of Cuba, it is not probable that the meditated invasion will obtain their hearty co-operation and good wishes.

## MARRIED,

On the evening of the 30th ult. by Thos. Bell, esq. Mr. DUKE CARTWRIGHT, to Miss NANCY SCOTT, daughter of Wm. Scott, all of this county.

COMMUNICATED.

## DIED,

On the morning of the 24th inst. Miss MARY FRANCES MANSARD, eldest daughter of John B. Mansard, after a severe illness of 4 or 5 days, aged about 13 years. Mary though but a child in age was an example for many and even old professors in her Religious exercises, as she has scarcely ever been known for several years past to go to bed of a night before prostrating herself on her tender knees to ask a blessing of her Heavenly Father, and for his protection through the shades of the night, as was also repeated often in the day. The necessity of those duties we may believe were instilled into her tender mind by her pious stepmother, whom we had the painful task to announce the death of in this paper a few months ago; for Mary was often heard by the family to say she never went to the dairy (a place where her mother made a resort for her private devotion) but she tho't of the times she had heard her mother pouring out her soul to God in prayer, and that she thought it was her duty to follow her example, and so did; she was constant in prayer all the time during her sickness and was often heard at a late hour of the night by the family beseeching the Lord to give her patience to endure her affliction. A few hours before she died, she requested her father to send for Mr. S. and wife to come & see her die, and to sing and pray with her—and while Mr. S. was in the act of prayer, she exclaimed glory, glory, be to my Lord and Saviour She then requested her father to raise her up in the bed, which he did, and set behind her, for support; she then entered into conversation with Mr. S. about the awfulness of death—and be thinking she was in fear of the grim monster, began to expostulate with her; she answered, oh I am not afraid to die, I want to die and be with my Jesus, but it is a hard thing to die, having reference to the agonies of the same; she then requested Mr. and Mrs. S. to sing; they began, "And let this feeble body fail, or let it faint and die;" when she expanded her arms as wide as she could extend them, as if she could take all the world in them, & exclaimed, who will go with me to Heaven? Mr. S. told her that her expanded arms were in imitation of her loving Saviour's arm, ready to receive her triumphant soul; she answered, yes, glory, glory, glory, and clapped her tender little hands, dead and cold as they were, so loud that they were heard even in another room of the house. She sunk back in her father's arms, he laid her down on her pillow, and in less than one minute she fell asleep in the arms of her Saviour. So died this promising little girl who bid fair to be a comfort to her father, and a shining light to her youthful companions; but she was ripe for Heaven; she was too good for this bewitching world; the Lord has called her, that she may enjoy his more immediate presence.

In this town, yesterday morning, Miss ANN MIDDLETON HUNTER, aged 70 years—formerly a resident of Newbern.

*State of the Atmosphere for the week past.*

| | 8A. M. | 12 noon. | 4 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Saturday,* | 48 | 52 | 48 |
| *Monday,* | 38 | 42 | 48 |
| *Tuesday,* | 40 | 54 | 54 |
| *Wednesday,* | 60 | 67 | 64 |
| *Thursday,* | 50 | 46 | 46 |
| *Friday,* | 42 | 48 | 50 |

## Marine News.

### PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

APRIL 1, 1826.

*ARRIVED.*

25th, Schr. Adeline, ———, from Boston, in ballast.

29th, Schr. George Washington, Jenkins, from Boston in ballast.

" Schr. Constellation, Wroughten, from St. Martins, with molasses to A. Fobes, jun.

*CLEARED.*

27th, Schr. Good Intent, Baker, for Charleston, with corn by Wright & Williams.

29th, Schr. John Rodman, Butler, for Wilmington and Charleston with corn by Wright & Williams.


## JUST RECEIVED.

40 bbls. Mountain Flour,
20 do. Alexandria superfine do.
10 do. Cross Middlings,
10 do. Family do.
10 do. Baltimore Howard do.

*And in Store,*

New Orleans sugar, molasses, Rum, whiskey, brandy, soap, Candles and New York mess and Cargo pork.

*For sale low for Cash.*

**Mathew Cluff.**

*Elizabeth-City, April 1.* *Tf*

## Copartnership Dissolved.

The Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of *Isaac Folsom & Co.* is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any claims against said firm are requested to present them for settlement, and all those indebted to the concern are also requested to make immediate payment to Isaac Folsom, who is duly authorised to receive the same as he contemplates leaving the state soon.

**Isaac Folsom & Co.**

*Elizabeth-City, April 1.* *1t.*

## NOTICE.

The subscriber at March Term, 1826, of Pasquotank County Court, qualified as administrator to the estate of *Peleg B. Hart*, dec.

All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated agreeable to law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

**Alpheus Fobes, jun.**

*April 1.*

*JUST RECEIVED*

And for sale

95 barrels of Tar and 20 Hhds. of prime retailing Molasses.

**Alpheus Fobes, jun.**

*April 1.*

## POETRY.

SELECTED.

[*From the "Forget Me Not" for* 1826.]

### THE COTTAGE DOOR.

BY BERNARD BARTON.

'Tis sweet companionship to hold
With childhood in its hour of mirth,
And ne'er be heart of mine so cold,
As not to estimate its worth.

'Tis good in lowly life to trace
And pause o'er every sunny spot,
Whose gentle unobtrusive grace
Adorns the peasant's humble lot,

And, therefore, with a grateful heart,
I gaze upon a group like this,
And freely praise the mimic art,
Which bodied forth this scene of bliss.

Dearer to me that humble home,
With verdant foliage mantled o'er,
Than many a rich and stately dome,
With pampered menials at its door.

Lovelier those lowly quadrupeds
Which stand with patient meekness there,
As if they bow'd their willing heads
The happy children's sport to share.

More grateful are they in my sight
Than steeds adorned with trappings proud,
Or pannell'd coach, with arms bedight,
The marvel of a vulgar crowd.

And more delightful far to me
Than wealth's cold splendor, fashion's noise,
The quiet and contented glee
Of those sweet children's cottage joys.

Loveliest of all, to feel and know
That happiness denied to none,
Dwells not in outward pomp or show,
But by the poorest may be won.

Go! trace her steps the wide earth round,
And thou shall own thy travel o'er;
She ne'er in sweeter guise is found,
Than by the peasant's cottage door!

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The last Annual Obituary of the Russian Empire, published at St. Petersburg, records the death of a man at the very advanced age of 168, near to Polosk, on the frontier of Livonia. He had seen seven Sovereigns on the throne of Russia, and remembered the death of Gustavus Adolphus. He had been a soldier in the thirty years war; at the battle of Poltowain 1709, he was 51 years of age. At the age of 93 he married his third wife, with whom he lived 50 years; the two youngest sons of this marriage were 66 and 62 respectively in the year 1796; the oldest of his other sons in the same year were 95 and 92 respectively. The entire family of this patriarch comprises 138 descendants, who all lived together in the village of Pollatzka, which the Empress Catharine the Second caused to be built for them, granting, at the same time, a considerable tract of land for their support. In the 163d year of his age, this modern Nestor was in the enjoyment of the most robust health.

EPITAPH—On an Ignorant Sot.

"Five letters his life and his death will express, [of X. S. P."
He scarce knew A, B, C, and he died

## PRICES CURRENT.

*Elizabeth-City, April* 1, 1826.

*Bacon*—7 a 8 cents per pound.
*Butter*—20 cents per pound.
*Brandy* Cogniac—$1 50.
Do. Apple—60 cents.
*Rum*—West-India, 80 a 100
Do. New-England, 42 a 45.
*Gin*—Country, 45.
Do. Holland, $1 a 1 12½.
*Gunpowder*—per keg $7.
*Whiskey*—35 a 38 cts.
*Corn*—per bushel 75 a 80 cents.
*Wheat*—60 a 62½ cts.—none.
*Chocolate*—per pound, 18 a 20 cts.
*Candles*—Sperm, 42 cts.
Do. mould, 14 a 16 cts.
Do. dipt, 10 a 12½
*Cheese*—8 a 9 cts. per pound.
*Coffee*—19 a 20 cts.
*Flour*—new per bbl. $6 50 a 7.
*Lard*—per pound, 8 a 10 cts.
*Meal*—per bushel, 75 a 100 cts.
*Molasses*—per gallon, 31 a 32 cts.
*Pork*—fresh, none.
*Sugar*—per cwt. $10 a 11.
*Salt*—Liverpool. 45 cts.
Do. Turks-Isl. 55 cts.
*Shingles*—Building, $2 50
Do. Sale, $1 50.
*W. O. Hhd. Staves*—$18 a 20
*R. O.*—do. do. $10.
*Bbl. Staves*—$6 a 7
*Oil*—Linseed, $1.
*Oil*—Sperm, 75 cts.
*Oil*—Fish, 40 a 45.
*Rice*—pr. 100 lbs. $3 a 4.
*Tobacco*—plug, 15 a 16.

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### State of North-Carolina,

Pasquotank County.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term*, 1826.

Caleb White, Admr. de bonis non, vs. William Overman. } Attachment.

In this case it appearing to the court that the Defendant is not a resident of this State: it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Elizabeth-City Star two months that unless the said William Overman appear and plead to issue at the next term of the worshipful court to be holden for said county on the first Monday in June next, that judgment will be taken against him by default.

**Charles Grice, Clk.**

*Elizabeth-City, March* 25. *Nt*

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### AUCTION SALE.

The Subscriber intending to leave the State, will, on Saturday the 8th of April next, if not disposed of at private sale previous to that time, sell at public auction, all his household and kitchen Furniture, the balance of his stock in trade and fixtures, a Gig and Harness nearly new, &c. &c. He will also on that day rent for the balance of the year the House and lot where he now resides, with an excellent garden in a flourishing condition, having been planted with vegetables of every description adapted to the season. Also the Store which is now occupied by him at the corner adjoining Mr. H. N. Williams, well known as an excellent stand for business. Terms made known on the day of sale.

**A. L. Cocke**

*Elizabeth-City, march* 18.

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### LAND FOR SALE.

Agreeably to an order of Court passed at March Term 1826, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Pasquotank county, will be sold on the 20th of April next, on a credit of six months, at the late residence of *William C. George*, deceased, the Plantation whereon he resided, containing 300 acres in a good state of cultivation. The purchaser giving bond with approved security.

**Geo. W. Boyd.** *Guardian.*

*march* 11. *Ts*

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*JUST RECEIVED*

and intends keeping constantly on hand, an assortment of

### Fresh Garden Seeds.

*Among which are*—

Salmon Radish,
Early short top scarlet do.
Early sugar loaf Cabbage,
Early York do.
Battersea do.
Drumhead do.
Brown Dutch Lettuce,
Ice do.
Curled Cress,
Curled Parsley,
White solid Celery,
Blood Beets,
Orange Carrots,
Parsnips,
Early Peas, &c &c.

Wm. D. GORDAN, *Agent.*

*Elizabeth-City, Feb.* 18.

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**FOR SALE**—Afloat

**1228** bushels Turks Island SALT.

*H. N. WILLIAMS.*

*march* 11.

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### RECEIVED

Per Schr. Philinda from Gaudaloupe and for sale by the Subscriber

**35** puncheons of good retailing glasses.

*A. FOBES, Jun.*

*march* 18.

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### JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE*.

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**Blanks for sale at this office.**

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### VALUABLE PROPERTY For Sale.

Will be sold at public auction, without reserve, on Monday the 10th of April Next, at the City Hotel in Elizabeth-City, all the household and kitchen furniture of that large and extensive Tavern, now in the possession of Wm. Albertson (who is about to remove from the state) together with sundry other useful and valuable articles—comprizing one excellent 8 day Clock, two mahogany Sideboards, one set large mahogany dining Tables, a number of Bedsteads with sacking bottoms, some of which are walnut and mahogany, & probably some beds and furniture; one valuable Gig Horse, one northern Gig (nearly new) two sets gig Harness, two stick Gigs, one Jersey Waggon, one ox cart and one yoke Oxen, one new Dray and harness, 2 milch Cows and calves, with a great variety of articles too tedious to enumerate. Six months credit will be allowed on most of the above property, purchasers giving notes with approved security to those concerned.

ALSO,

Will be sold at the same time and place by virtue of an order of the County Court, to make a division among the heirs, negro woman Rose, (known by the name of Rose Sutton,) and woman Sarah and her daughter. Six months credit will be allowed, purchasers giving notes with approved security to the Guardian and Heirs.

*Elizabeth City, March* 25.

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### *For Sale.*

The House and Lot where the Subscribers now reside, on Road-street, opposite the Store occupied by A. L. Cocke and next door to the Post Office, being a corner lot, and one of the most eligible stands for a retailing store in this town. The lot is 54 feet in front and 208 feet deep, a good kitchen, a well of most excellent water at the door, and a well cultivated garden on the rear of the lot which produces any kind of vegetables that is propagated.—A further description is deemed superfluous, as those wishing to purchase will no doubt view the premises.

As we intend removing to N. York on selling the above premises, we shall offer for sale a Negro Woman and four children from the ages of one month to 7 years—also, a likely negro Boy, about 13 years of age. For terms apply to the Subscribers.

John & Abigail Cock

*Elizabeth-City, march* 25. *Tf.*

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## THEATRE.

### THESPIAN SOCIETY

**Last Performance.**

On TUESDAY evening, April 4th, will be presented the celebrated Comedy called

### The Honest Thieves.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Col. Careless* | *Mr. C.* | |
| *Capt. Manly* | " | *J.* |
| *Old Day* | " | *A.* |
| *Abel* | " | *J.* |
| *Obadiah* | " | *M.* |
| *Teague* | " | *G.* |
| *Arabella* | *Master S.* | |
| *Ruth* | " | *M.* |
| *Mrs. Day* | " | *B.* |

Together with the much admired farce of

### Fortune's Frolic,

*Or the Ploughman turned Lord.*

Doors to be opened at 6 o'clock. performance to commence at 7.

☞ All persons having bills not paid against the Thespian Society, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

*Elizabeth-City, march* 25.

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### POST OFFICE.

*At Elizabeth-City.*

Notice is hereby given, that in future the northern mail via the Canal will be closed on each Saturday at 12 o'clock, A. M. commencing on this day.

**Isaiah Fearing, P. M.**

*Elizabeth-City, March* 25. *Tf*

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## HERRINGS.

**20** barrels cut Herrings

*Just received and for sale by*

*A. FOBES, Jun.*

*March* 25.

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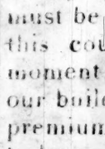
### Land for Sale

The Subscriber offers for Sale,

**THE PLANTATION**

whereon he now lives, situated in the County of Perquimons, on the S. W. side of Little River, 4 miles from its mouth, containing about 300 Acres, 180 of which is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. It has on it a Dwelling House 30 feet long and 32 wide, well finished, a good Barn and other Out Houses.

Also—



A Store House, with a Ware and Smoke-House, about half a mile from the Dwelling. The stand for a Store is thought to be as good as any country stand in the District. A farther description of the property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that no person will purchase without viewing the premises. For terms apply to the subscriber at his residence.

**William Reed.**

*January* 28. *Tf.*

☞ The editor of the Elizabeth-City Star will publish this till forbid, and forward his account to me for payment. W. R.

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### UNITED STATES *Fire Insurance Company of New York.*

The Subscriber has been appointed Agent for this Company, and will insure any and every description of property against loss or damage by Fire; the necessity of such security must be apparent to all persons in this country who will reflect for a moment on the materials of which our building are constructed: The premium will be as low as it ought to be: and in all cases, will be apportioned to the risk. All losses will be paid promptly and without deduction, when there is no suspicion of fraud.—The premium must be paid before the risk commences. A description and survey of the Property must always accompany the proposition.

**J. R. Creecy.**

*Edenton, Nov.* 22.—*D3.*

☞ The E. City Star, and Murfreesboro' Intelligencer, will insert this 4 months, and forward their accounts for payment.

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### W. B. MICKS

Having taken the store formerly occupied by Saml. Jackson, at the corner opposite Mathew Cluff's and the Eagle Tavern, offers a general assortment of GROCERIES called for in this market.

He has also fitted up the adjoining room as a Drug Store, &offers for sale a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, for cash or produce in advance.

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### State of North-Carolina.

Thomas Gordan vs. Isaac L. Wilroy } Camden county Court February Term, 1826.

Original Attachment,

"*Levied on the Lands of Isaac L. Wilroy, &c.*"

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Isaac L. Wilroy the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore ordered*, that the said Isaac L. Wilroy have notice in the Elizabeth-City Star that unless he appear at the next Term of the said Court to be held for the County of Camden, at the Court House in Camden on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and plead to said attachment final judgment will be entered up against him.

*Teste,*

**M. S. Lewis, Clk.**

*February* 25. *Nt*

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### Elizabeth-City Academy

The exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday next, the 6th of March under the superintendance of Mr. Philip B. Wiley.

*Terms of Tuition as follows:*

For Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, } $3 pr quar.
For Reading Writing Arithmetic English Grammar and Geography, } $5 pr do.
Languages - - - $7 50 pr do.

Payable in advance. For entrance apply to the subscriber.

*By order*

**Benj. Sutton.** *Secty.*

*Elizabeth City, march* 4. *Tf*

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## NOTICE.

On Tuesday the 28th instant, will be sold on the premises, pursuant to an order of Court, that valuable

### Tract of Land,

formerly the property of James S Relfe, lying on Pasquotank River belonging to the heirs of James L. Whedbee, deceased. Six months credit will be allowed, by the purchasers giving their Note with approved security to the

**Guardian.**

*march* 11. *Tf*

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### PROPOSALS

*For publishing, in the town of Wilmington, N. C. a WEEKLY PAPER,*

TO BE ENTITLED

### Wilmington Herald.

BY THOMAS LORING,

[FOR THE PROPRIETORS.]

Custom requires that whenever a new publication is proposed for the patronage of the public, its political character should be made known.—A few words will suffice in this regard—the *Herald* will be published for the public and not for a party. The various interests and tastes of the community we will endeavor to consult as far as they shall come within the pale of propriety and morality.

Political matter will by no means be excluded; on the contrary, communications of this character are earnestly solicited, as tending to expound the affairs of our beloved country, and enlighten the public mind; that part at least that will listen to the voice of the emancipating genius of letters.

Although in canvassing the abilities and character of men proposed for public situations, that freedom of speech, which is the pride and glory of the American people and their press, must necessarily be used, yet in no case will the sacredness of private feeling be intentionally violated, and as the *Herald* is independent of individual influence, the public may be assured that this promise will be performed with the most scrupulous exactness.

It will not be necessary to discuss the propriety of this intended publication in a prospectus. The public voice must finally decide whether the undertaking be proper or not, but we trust that all will be convinced that every addition to the catalogue of literary or political magazines, is an evidence of our approach toward perfection in those sciences, as well as of the advancement of general refinement.

Our mercantile friends will receive such information adapted to their profession, as we shall be enabled to obtain; and they are respectfully invited to furnish this paper with intelligence interesting to commerce.

Handsome materials have been procured, and the paper will be put to press in a few weeks, at farthest.

TERMS.

The *Herald* will be printed on a super-royal sheet, at *Three Dollars* per annum payable in advance, or on the receipt of the first number.

Subscribers in town will have their papers delivered to them by a Carrier, and those, at a distance by mail, or such conveyance as they shall direct.

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### County House Tavern.

The Subscriber having leased the County House Tavern at Camden Court-House, for a term of eight years, has recently built an addition to it 28 by 16 feet, and made five bed rooms above stairs, informs the public that it is now open for the reception of company. Every exertion will be made by him to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom.

He has a sufficiency of good stables and ostlers.

**Mal W. Boushall.**

*Camden C. House, Jan.* 28 *B.M*

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### SALT and POTATOES.

**3000** bushels heavy Turks Island SALT,

AND

150 bushels POTATOES.

*For sale by*

**Mathew Cluff.**

march 18.